## Biennial State Plan

### 2007

The Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Prevention Board



Gregory D. Stumbo, Chair Attorney General

#### CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION PREVENTION BOARD

Child Victims' Trust Fund Office of the Attorney General Victims Advocacy Division 1024 Capital Center Dr., Suite 200 Frankfort, KY 40601 (502) 696-5312 Fax (502) 573-8315



December 21, 2007

Honorable Steve Beshear, Governor Commonwealth of Kentucky State Capitol Building, Suite 100 Frankfort KY 40601

Chief Clerk of the House Jean Burgin State Capitol Building, Suite 309 Frankfort KY 40601

Chief Clerk of the Senate Donna Holiday State Capitol Building, Suite 309 Frankfort KY 40601

Dear Governor Beshear, Chief Clerk Burgin and Chief Clerk Holiday:

As chair of Kentucky's Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Board, I am pleased to present the 2007 Biennial Report of the Child Victims' Trust Fund. The mission of this Board is to provide leadership and support, and to facilitate collaboration throughout the Commonwealth for the prevention of child sexual abuse and re-victimization. I am proud of the Office of the Attorney General's affiliation with this Board and the essential work the Board provides working to protect the children of this Commonwealth.

This report describes the work undertaken by the Board during the past two years to accomplish its statutorily assigned duties. Members of the Board volunteer their valuable time to ensure the prevention of child sexual abuse through funding of prevention programs, through the education of service providers of victims of abuse, and through public awareness of this hideous crime.

To that end, the Board respectfully offers this report as a comprehensive public record of its efforts and fiscal activity as well as demonstration of its earnest dedication and commitment to this issue.

Sincerely,

Gregory D. Stumbo Attorney General The Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Prevention Board dedicates this biennial state plan to all Kentucky children who were reported as victims of child sexual abuse.\*



• There were 3,387 investigations of child sexual abuse in Kentucky from July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006

# CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION PREVENTION BOARD CHILD VICTIMS' TRUST FUND BIENNIAL STATE PLAN

#### **INDEX**

|     | / <b>\\</b> / L | / <b>/ / I I</b> |       | <i>J</i> N/I / | I <i>I</i> 1NI |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| I - | OVE             | · v i 🗆 v v      | INFOF | VIVI A I       | UUIN           |

- A. History of Children's Trust Funds
- **B. Child Sexual Abuse Statistics**
- C. Legislative History

#### II. BOARD MEMBERSHIP

- A. Board Members
- **B.** Mission Statement and Goals

#### III. PROGRAM INFORMATION

- A. CSAEP Board History
- **B.** Examples of Funded Programs
- C. Grant Funding Criteria
  - 1. Statutory Language
  - 2. Grant-Funded Prevention Programming
  - 3. Reimbursement Award Funding
  - 4. Discretionary Grant Awards

#### IV. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- A. Statutory Authority for Child Victims' Trust Fund Revenues
- B. Summary of Receipts 2005 2007
- C. Summary of Expenditures 2005 2007

#### V. BOARD STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES

A. Committee Structure and Scope of Work

#### VI. Appendix

- A. Geographic Distribution of Programming (Map)
- B. CSAEP Board Brochure, "I Care About Kids" License Plate and State Income Tax Refund Check-off Program, and Indicators of CSA Brochure and Poster
- C. Selected Trainings and Promotions

# CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION PREVENTION BOARD BIENNIAL STATE PLAN

#### I. OVERVIEW INFORMATION

#### A. History of Children's Trust Funds

To understand the importance of Children's Trust Funds, one must recognize and appreciate the progression of child abuse prevention efforts. Prior to the 1960's, child abuse fell under the legal category of criminal assault. During the 1960's, a time of social change and enlightenment, as the Women's Liberation and Civil Rights Movement raised public awareness on the need for rape and domestic violence laws, state legislatures also began to enact child abuse and neglect statutes as criminal and civil violations of the law. Child sexual abuse did not receive recognition as a serious problem until the 1970's when the federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1974 championed the need for child sexual abuse prevention work (Abrams, Ramsey, 2000). In response to federal law, child advocates began to lobby for tougher state laws to criminally punish persons who physically and sexually abuse children, thus starting the child abuse prevention movement.

The concept of Children's Trust Funds originated with the late Ray E. Helfer, M.D., a nationally recognized pediatrician in the field of child abuse and its prevention. Dr. Helfer reasoned that since trust funds exist to care for our nation's highways and endangered wildlife species, states should also establish a nationwide network of trust funds dedicated to the prevention of child maltreatment. Dr. Helfer's model served as the catalyst for the coordination of community-based prevention programs that have been initiated by state trust and prevention funds across the country.

Children's Trust Funds (CTF) are state level organizations dedicated to the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Currently, there are 51 trust and prevention funds in operation—one in every state of the union, with the exception of Florida, and in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Kansas was the first state to establish a CTF in 1980. Kentucky followed shortly thereafter, creating a trust fund in 1984. Children's Trust Fund programs strive to enable state and local communities, families and individuals with the resources to ensure the safety and well-being of our nation's children.

Trust funds create a vital public-private partnership. Each state administers its Trust Fund a little differently. In most states, boards of directors, including representatives of the government and private citizens, administer CTFs. Trust Funds may be situated within the state government (located administratively through various state agencies), or may be established as a private non-profit. The Commonwealth of Kentucky holds the distinction of being the only state Trust Fund to focus solely on the prevention of child sexual abuse (CSA).

#### B. Child Sexual Abuse Statistics

Rates regarding child victims of rape or sexual assault range from 1.2 to 1.9 children per 1000 in the United States, and these are only reported cases (*Douglas, Finkelhor, 2005*). According to the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) listed more than 83,000 cases of confirmed or substantiated child sexual abuse

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pennsylvania Children's Trust Fund Annual Report – 2001

nationally in 2007. It has been estimated that only one in 10 victims ever discloses the abuse (Janssen, 1984).

Studies have found that the percent of victims who are female range from 78% to 89%. While most sexual abuse and sex crimes are committed by people who know the victims, boys are more at risk of victimization by a stranger (Douglas, Finkelhor, 2005). Disturbingly, studies reveal that child victims of abuse are at greater risk of being adult victims and/or perpetrators (American Psychological Association, 2001).

In Kentucky, the ever-increasing volume of child sexual abuse allegations dictated the focus of the Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Prevention Board (CSAEP Board, or "the Board") since its inception in 1984. In 2006, Kentucky's Cabinet for Health and Family Services cited 3,387 cases of reported child sexual abuse; of this number 946 were substantiated.

Regarding prosecution of such cases, "The Child Sexual Abuse Data Annual Report 2006" notes that child sexual abuse multi-disciplinary teams<sup>2</sup> opened and reviewed 2.218 cases with 777 of these cases reaching prosecution.<sup>3</sup> This report further reveals that 74% of these child victims were female. By age: 14% were four years old or younger, 19% were between five and eight years old, 19% were between nine and 12 years, and 24% were between 13 and 17.5

The true bottom line for the CSAEP Board is that even one child victim of sexual abuse is too many; and therefore, the Board's mission must continue.

#### C. Legislative History

In 1984, the passage of House Bill (HB) 486 established the Kentucky CSAEP Board and Child Victims' Trust Fund (CVTF). The Board is an autonomous body within the Office of the Attorney General and exists as the sole organization in Kentucky with the statewide mission to prevent CSA. The organizational structure and duties of the Board are set forth in KRS 15.900 to 15.940.

#### II. **BOARD MEMBERSHIP**

#### A. Board Members

The composition of the Board is predetermined by statute, however, the specific knowledge and areas of expertise held by individual Board members varies at any given time, giving the Board a fluid and flexible approach to its work.

According to KRS 15.910, the CSAEP Board shall be composed of the following members:

The secretary of the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, the chief state school officer, the commissioner of the State Police and the Attorney General or designees authorized to speak on their behalf;

<sup>5</sup> *Id.* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> KRS 620.040(7) defines the duties and membership of multidisciplinary teams. Multidisciplinary teams *may* review child sexual abuse cases referred by participating professionals, including those in which the alleged perpetrator does not have custodial control or supervision of the child.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Prosecutors Advisory Council, Child Sexual Abuse Data Annual Report 2006

- Ten (10) public members appointed by the Governor. It is recommended that, as a group, the public members shall demonstrate knowledge in the area of child sexual abuse and exploitation prevention; shall be representative of the demographic composition of this state; and, to the extent practicable, shall be representative of all the following categories: parents, school administrators, law enforcement, the religious community, the legal community, the medical community, professional providers of child sexual abuse and exploitation prevention services and volunteers in child sexual abuse and exploitation prevention services.
- The term of each public member shall be three years. A public member shall not serve more than two consecutive terms whether partial or full. A vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

The following list reflects the membership of the CSAEP Board during the relevant period of this Biennial Report:

| Board Member  | Affiliation                          | Status/Term      |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Gregory D. Stumbo   | Attorney General                     | Ex-Officio       |
| Laura Owens, Secretary Virginia Fox (former)                  | Department of Education              | Ex-Officio       |
| Mark D. Birdwhistell, Secretary  Dr. James Holsinger (former) | Cabinet for Health & Family Services | Ex-Officio       |
| John Farris, Secretary<br>Robbie Rudolph (former)             | Finance & Administration             | Ex-Officio       |
| Lt. Governor Steve Pence, Secretary                           | Justice & Public Safety Cabinet      | Ex-Officio       |
| Vickie L. Wise  | Attorney General's Office            | Ex-Officio Proxy |
| Mary Jo Rist  | Department of Education              | Ex-Officio Proxy |
| Sherry Rock<br>Lisa Durbin (former)                           | Cabinet for Health & Family Services | Ex-Officio Proxy |
| Yvette Smith  | Finance & Administration             | Ex-Officio Proxy |
| Deborah Campbell  | Justice Cabinet                      | Ex-Officio Proxy |

| Board Member                                       | Affiliation                     | Status/Term                        |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ann L. Gutierrez Patricia Tinsley Geftos (former)  | Public Member- Lexington        | Term Expires<br>September 20, 2008 |
| Camie R. Meece<br>Natalie C. Kelly (former)        | Public Member- Somerset         | Term Expires<br>September 20, 2008 |
| Margaret N. Middendorf  Melissa Quillen (former)   | Public Member- Ft. Mitchell     | Term Expires<br>September 20, 2008 |
| Candace A. Glassmeyer                              | Public Member – Louisville      | Term Expires<br>September 20, 2009 |
| Mona Baker<br>Jill Seyfred (former)                | Public Member- Lexington        | Term Expires<br>September 20, 2010 |
| Kimothy Sparks<br>Stacey Milligan (former)         | Public Member- Lexington        | Term Expires<br>September 20, 2009 |
| William C. Adams III<br>Sherry Litchfield (former) | Public Member – Murray          | Term Expires<br>September 20, 2009 |
| Bertie K. Salyer                                   | Public Member – Salyersville    | Term Expires<br>September 20, 2010 |
| Nancy Swikert  Monica Lacey (former)               | Public Member – Florence        | Term Expires<br>September 20, 2009 |
| Melissa D. Warriner                                | Public Member – Russell Springs | Term Expires<br>September 20, 2009 |

#### Staff:

- Lyn Lee Bruckner CSAMR Program Site-review Administrator Leigh Meredith (former)
- ➤ Lindsay Crawford CVTF Grant Administrator
- ➤ Jennifer Miles CSAMR Program Administrator

#### B. Mission Statement and Goals

In December 2005, the CSAEP Board adopted the following mission statement and goals:

#### Mission Statement

"The mission of the Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Prevention Board is to provide leadership and support, and to facilitate collaboration throughout the Commonwealth for the prevention of child sexual abuse and re-victimization."

#### Goals

- To promote public and professional education on the nature and scope of child sexual abuse and related issues, indicators, laws, roles and resources.
- To promote awareness that it is adults' responsibility to provide a safe community for children.
- To reduce the incidence and impact of child sexual abuse by promoting, supporting and/or funding effective programs.
- To establish procedures to generate and oversee effective and efficient use of Child Victims' Trust Fund monies.

#### III. PROGRAM INFORMATION

#### A. CSAEP Board History

Since its inception in 1984, the Kentucky CSAEP Board has strived to support high quality prevention programs across the Commonwealth. Assistance for programs has taken many forms, most notably financial support for prevention projects. Grants funded through the CVTF have been awarded to community and professional organizations throughout Kentucky, with technical assistance and operation oversight provided to the recipients. The Board is increasingly aware of the need for enhancing prevention programs, community education and public awareness.

While a variety of programs has been funded in the last 20 years, the most common approach has been primary prevention, educating children on sexual abuse victimization and strategies to avoid it. Additional funding recipients provide training for adults who interact with children in an attempt to expand child victim advocacy and prevention opportunities.

The Board also supports the regional Children Advocacy Centers (hereinafter CAC) throughout the Commonwealth by providing supplemental funding for child sexual abuse medical examinations. Due to the rising cost of health care, many private insurance companies and Medicaid plans do not cover the entire cost of a sexual assault medical exam. Consequently, the CVTF reimburses the CACs for outstanding costs of the sexual abuse examinations not paid by victims' insurance plans to ensure all child victims receive needed medical services without the concern of additional financial burdens.

Another important component of the Board's prevention efforts is public awareness of CSA and the CSAEP Board. Countless citizens have been reached through county child abuse councils, speakers' bureaus, funding for the production and distribution of prevention materials, and creation of a Board/Trust Fund brochure and Web page on the Office of the Attorney General Web site. As

the Board increases its public awareness campaigns, further defines its goals, and provides more opportunity for community education, CSA and exploitation prevention will continue to expand and reach all Kentucky communities.

Pursuant to KRS 15.935(1)(a)(4), granting the Board authority to attach conditions to funding as it deems appropriate, the Board has identified and prioritized the types of prevention programs eligible, along with the criteria these agencies/organizations must meet to collect funds. Recognizing the overall goal to reduce the incidence of child sexual abuse and exploitation, the Board utilized the definitions and categorizations of prevention suggested by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and provided information concerning grant funding and the projects eligible for such funding in the following manner:

The CDC advocates a public health approach to prevention that stresses building partnerships within communities to improve the efficacy of prevention programming not just for individuals but for communities. The public health approach also demands that many aspects of programming be carefully considered to ensure that each program is best suited to the target population and the time prevention occurs.

As a result, each of the questions, "When does the prevention program take place?" and "Who does the prevention program target?" has three possible answers or categories of prevention programming.

Accordingly, the question of **when** the prevention program occurs refers to the **type of prevention**. There are three types of prevention categories describing when the intervention occurs: **primary, secondary** and **tertiary** as defined by the CDC<sup>6</sup>.

- Primary Prevention: Primary prevention takes place before child sexual abuse has occurred, to prevent initial perpetration or victimization. This type of programming includes any public or generally offered program on child sexual abuse prevention.
- 2. Secondary Prevention: Secondary prevention occurs shortly after child sexual abuse has occurred, to deal with the short-term consequences of violence and prevent additional abuse or related trauma. This type of programming is often provided to clients in sexual abuse "treatment" settings.
- 3. **Tertiary Prevention:** Tertiary prevention programs are long-term responses *after* child sexual abuse has occurred, to deal with the lasting consequences. This category also includes sexual offender treatment prevention interventions.

Thereafter, the CVTF will refer to the question of "for whom" the prevention program is intended as the "prevention approach." Prevention approaches

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2004). Sexual violence prevention: Beginning the Dialogue. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available for download in PDF format at: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/SVPrevention.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/SVPrevention.pdf</a>.

are categorized by the CDC as follows: **universal**, **selective**, and **indicated prevention approaches**.

- 1. Universal Prevention Approaches: Universal prevention targets the general public regardless of individual risk of victimization or perpetration. Groups may be defined by geography (i.e. city, county or region), by grouping (i.e. school, grade or classroom) or characteristics (i.e. age, gender, ethnicity or profession). Common examples of such approaches are:
- a. Prevention education programs for children, adolescents, or parents provided through public or private schools, church or civic groups, recreational or health organizations, child-care centers, or other community settings frequented by the general population.
- b. Programs targeting professionals working with children, adolescents or parents, focusing on increasing their awareness of child sexual abuse and exploitation. Projects may include, but are not limited to, education for legal and law enforcement personnel, teachers, child-care workers, etc. and/or development of local protocols for such professionals.
- c. Programs designed to increase public awareness of and knowledge about the problem of child sexual abuse. These may include public service announcements; development of public education materials such as posters, brochures, etc.; funding of a community theatrical production on child sexual abuse prevention, etc.
- 2. Selective Prevention Approaches: Selective preventive intervention refers to services provided to persons who are considered at a heightened risk for child sexual abuse and exploitation or perpetration even though it is not known if abuse has occurred. Examples of selective prevention programs include one that teaches personal safety to children of women served by spouse abuse shelters, prevention programs for children attending after-school child-care, prevention programs for youth leaving juvenile justice diversion programs, and programs for people with special needs (i.e. the deaf, people with physical disabilities or people with developmental disabilities).
- 3. Indicated Prevention Approaches: Indicated preventive intervention refers to services provided to children or families who have already experienced sexual abuse as victims or perpetrators. The focus of these services should be on education and prevention of re-victimization. Examples of indicated prevention programs include educational programs for non-offending parents of child sexual abuse victims or perpetrators, programs for survivors of child sexual abuse, and programs for adolescent perpetrators of sexual abuse.

#### B. Examples of Funded Programs

In FY 2006, year-end reports reflected 45,493 children received training through individual grantee programs across the State. Grantees were also required, as recipients of the award, to distribute information at community events and to advertise the license plate and state income tax refund check-off programs. In FY 2007, grantees estimated funding enabled them to reach approximately 26,646 children and thousands of adults through CSA prevention training, education awareness and community events.

Enhancing the Board's prevention and public awareness goals, the following agencies implemented successful CSA prevention programs through CVTF awards:

#### Grantees for FY 2006 include:

- Family Connections, Harlan
- > Family Nurturing Center, Florence
- Mayfield-Graves County Child Advocacy Program, Mayfield
- South Central Kids on the Block, Bowling Green
- Women's Crisis Center, Covington

#### Grantees for FY 2007 include:

- > Family Advocacy Center, Madisonville
- > Family Nurturing Center, Florence
- Graves County Child Advocacy Program, Mayfield
- Green River Regional Rape Victim Services, Owensboro
- South Central Kids on the Block, Bowling Green

The following grantees have received CVTF awards for FY 2008:

- Family Advocacy Center, Madisonville
- Women's Crisis Center, Covington

#### C. Grant Award Funding Criteria

As previously stated, the CSAEP Board concentrates its efforts on awarding grant funding for the implementation of CSA prevention programs across the state and reimbursement funds to pay a portion of the costs associated with CSA medical examinations not covered by Medicaid or private insurance.

#### 1. Statutory Language

With respect to funding CSA prevention programs, the Kentucky Revised Statutes provide the following directive:

#### KRS 15.935: Purposes for disbursement of funds

- (1) The state board may authorize the disbursement of available money from the trust fund, upon legislative appropriations, for exclusively the following purposes, which are listed in the order of preference for expenditure:
  - (a) To fund a private nonprofit or public organization in the development or operation of a prevention program if at least all of the following conditions are met:
    - The appropriate local task force has reviewed and approved the program. This subparagraph does not apply if a local task force does not exist for the geographic area to be served by the program;
    - The organization agrees to match fifty percent (50%) of the amount requested from the trust fund. At least ten percent (10%) of the amount requested shall be matched through dollars, and the remaining match shall be through in-kind contributions. The type of contributions shall be subject to the approval of the state board;
    - The organization demonstrates a willingness and ability to provide program models and consultation to organizations and communities regarding program development and maintenance; and
    - 4. Other conditions that the state board may deem appropriate.
  - (b) To fund the cost of medical examinations of victims of suspected child sexual abuse to the extent the fee for an examination is a service not eligible to be paid for by Medicaid or private insurance. The fees paid for this examination shall not exceed reasonable, usual, and customary charges as set by the state board;
  - (c) To fund the cost of counseling and other mental health services to victims of child sexual abuse to the extent the fees for counseling and mental health services are services not eligible to be paid for by Medicaid or private insurance. The fees paid for counseling and mental health services shall not exceed reasonable, usual, and customary charges as set by the state board;
  - (d) To fund local task forces;
  - (e) To fund a statewide public education and awareness campaign on child sexual abuse, making use of electronic and print media to inform the public about the nature of child sexual abuse, legal reporting requirements, victim rights, legal remedies, agency services, and prevention strategies;
  - (f) To fund and evaluate the comparative success of statewide comprehensive approaches to prevention education making use of multiple approaches; . . . .

#### 2. Grant-Funded Prevention Programming

The Board describes the applicants eligible for funding consideration through the competitive grant application process in the following manner:

- The Board disburses CVTF monies to private nonprofit organizations, local task forces, and, with discretion, to public agencies as directed by KRS 15.935. Private nonprofit organizations must be certified by the IRS as having tax-exempt status, i.e. 501(c) (3).
- Applications for funding from a CVTF task force must be accompanied by appropriate approval as demonstrated by the signature of the appropriate task force member.
- Applications from public agencies may be assigned a lower priority than other eligible applicants. Acceptable projects from public agencies include those that reach a large audience and are unlikely to be funded from other sources.

#### 3. Reimbursement Award Funding

The Board continues its support of the fifteen regional Children's Advocacy Centers (CAC) located across Kentucky. Through the medical examination reimbursement program, 1,503 exams were funded (corresponding to providing services to 1,503 children) in FY 2006. The number of exams funded at CACs during FY 2007 was 1,102 (corresponding to providing services to 1,102 children), bringing the total for the two year period to 2,605. Consequently, statutory directives and administrative guidelines also establish reimbursement funding for the portion of costs associated with CSA medical examinations not covered by Medicaid or private insurance. KRS 15.935(1)(b) provides:

To fund the cost of medical examinations of victims of suspected child sexual abuse to the extent the fee for an examination is a service not eligible to be paid for by Medicaid or private insurance. The fees paid for this examination shall not exceed reasonable, usual, and customary charges as set by the state board.

In addition to the statutory authority found in KRS 15.935(1)(b), the Kentucky Administrative Regulations identify the allowable fees eligible for reimbursement.

#### 40 KAR 6:020. Funding assistance for child sexual abuse medical examinations.

RELATES TO: KRS 15.900, 15.920, 15.935(1)(b), 41.400 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS 15.180

NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: KRS 15.935(1)(b) authorizes the Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Prevention Board to fund, from the Child Victims' Trust Fund created pursuant to KRS 41.400, the cost of child sexual abuse medical examinations to the extent the fee for an examination is a service not eligible to be paid for by Medicaid or private insurance. The function of this administrative regulation is to establish standards and criteria governing the allocation of funding assistance for the case management aspects of child sexual abuse medical examinations in accordance with KRS 15.935.

Section 1. Definitions. (1) "Applicant" means an eligible provider applying for child sexual abuse medical examination funding assistance.

- (2) "Case management" means the administrative aspects of the child sexual abuse medical examination and includes the following:
- (a) Transcription of records;
- (b) Scheduling appointments;
- (c) Coordination of services;
- (d) Making referrals for services; and
- (e) Consultation with multidisciplinary teams, court personnel, officers of the court, parents or guardians, social workers, law enforcement and any other party involved in the treatment or protection of the child.
- (3) "Child" is defined by KRS 15.900(1).
- (4) "Child sexual abuse medical examination" means a complete physical examination of a child with a special focus on the anal or genital area or oral cavity, and the case management associated with the physical examination.
- (5) "Eligible provider" means a private, nonprofit agency whose primary purpose is to provide, either directly or through contract, prevention, intervention, and treatment services to sexually abused children and their families, employing a child-focused multidisciplinary team approach.
- (6) "State board" is defined by KRS 15.900(4).

#### 4. Discretionary Grant Awards

The CSAEP Board is also authorized to fund discretionary grants for statewide programs. In addition to the criteria explained in Section III(A), KRS 15.935(1)(e) describes an eligible program in the following manner:

(e) To fund a statewide public education and awareness campaign on child sexual abuse, making use of electronic and print media to inform the public about the nature of child sexual abuse, legal reporting requirement, victim rights, legal remedies, agency services, and prevention strategies.

#### IV. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

#### A. Statutory Authority for Child Victims' Trust Fund Revenues

As previously noted, the CSAEP Board administers the CVTF pursuant to KRS 15.920. The Trust Fund consists of revenues derived from the sale of the "I Care About Kids" license plates, donations from the State Income Tax Refund Check-off Program and private contributions. (KRS 186.1867; KRS 141.440; KRS 41.400, respectively; See Footnote 3).

Pursuant to HB 134, passed during the 2005 General Assembly, the "**I Care About Kids"** license plate may be initially purchased for \$38 and renewed annually for \$20. The Trust Fund receives \$10 from each initial purchase and \$5 or each renewal purchase. Proceeds from each license plate purchase assist in funding child sexual abuse prevention programs, and partially fund child sexual abuse medical exams not covered by private insurance or Medicaid.

#### B. Summary of Receipts 2005 - 2007

The following chart illustrates the Board is committed to continue funding prevention and reimbursement programs despite declining revenue. Notwithstanding the Board's eagerness to fund such programs, declining revenue is not the only restriction affecting spending. Statutory directives regulate trust fund expenditures. First, earned interest cannot be used in the year it is received. Likewise, only 50 percent of the funds received from private contributions and the income tax refund check-off program may be disbursed in the year in which it is received. In contrast, there is no such restriction on revenue received from license plates sales; however, as indicated by the chart below, the fall of license plate sales confirm the fact that another funding source has become necessary.

| Source of Revenue*                 | 2005         | 2006         | 2007         |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Earned Interest                    | \$40,849.76  | \$83,137.26  | \$92,942.50  |
| 50% Private<br>Contributions       | \$140.00     | \$0.00       | \$128.50     |
| 50% Income Tax<br>Refund Check-off | \$36,087.01  | \$32,318.52  | \$34,053.51  |
| License Plates**                   | \$90,501.50  | \$83,437.50  | \$79,395.50  |
| Total Receipts                     | \$167,578.27 | \$198,893.28 | \$206,520.01 |

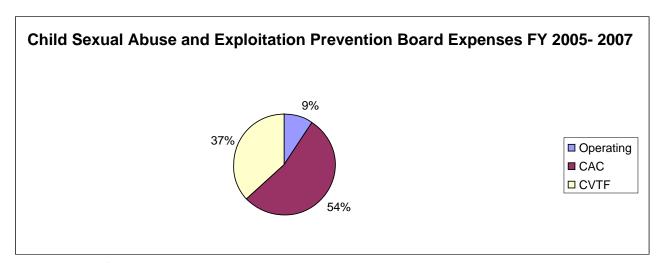
<sup>\*</sup>All revenue is reported by fiscal year, beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of each respective year.

The Child Victims' Trust Fund of Kentucky

<sup>\*\*</sup>These amounts include the lump sum transfers from the Transportation Cabinet pursuant to budget memoranda language. Transfer amounts are as follows: \$32,831.50 (FY 05); \$26,092.50 (FY 06); and \$23,710.50 (FY 07).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Note: HB 134 repealed KRS §186.1867, which established the initial and renewal fees for the special license plate, during the 2005 session of the General Assembly. Initially, the specialty plate cost \$50.00. The initial and renewal fees revenue directed to the CVTF remained the same.

#### C. Summary of Expenditures 2005 - 2007



<sup>\*</sup> See Footnote 8 detailing CVTF Operating Expenses.

#### V. BOARD STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES

#### A. Committee Structure and Scope of Work

The Board has developed a structure and plan for on-going self-evaluation to ensure it carries out its legislative mandate. In addition to the five major functional areas of responsibility previously identified by the Board, the Bylaws were revised in 2006 to add Research and Training as a standing committee. This committee will ensure that programming funded by the CVTF employs quality standards, best practices and research and evaluation-guiding principles with each CVTF grant recipient. The combined efforts of all the committees will further improve efficiency and effectiveness in the management of CVTF monies. To that end, the following standing committees make up the Board's structural core:

- Development
- Finance
- Grants Management
- Legislative
- Operations
- Research and Training

The following is an example of work being conducted by the standing committees:

#### **Development Committee**

 Created new posters and brochures identifying the physical and behavioral indicators of child sexual abuse and suitable for posting in businesses and physician offices

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Although KRS §15.935 creates the CSAEP as an autonomous agency within the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), the Board is staffed by OAG personnel. OAG personnel hours and incidental costs, including but not limited to printing, minimal travel expenses and long distance phone costs, made in the course of OAG personnel duties, are not calculated in the Operating Expenses for the CVTF annual expenditures.

- Hosted a Community Organization of the Night program at a Lexington Legends minor league baseball game, advertising the "I Care About Kids" license plate, the CSAEP Board and CVTF, including a radio interview that was broadcast live to 23 stations across the Commonwealth in Eastern and Central Kentucky which carry the Legends' home games
- Hosted a Sponsorship at a Louisville Bats minor league baseball game advertising the "I Care About Kids" license plate, the CSAEP Board and CVTF, and promoting the CVTF in the Bats' game program magazine (Wings 'n Things) which is distributed to attendees throughout the season and to area businesses
- Produced and aired two statewide public service announcements (radio and television) regarding child sexual abuse, the CSAEP Board and the CVTF, with the assistance of Tom Leach and Beth Holloway Twitty, respectively
- Mass mailed certified public accountants (signed by the Attorney General as Chair), and professionals in mental health, child protection and prevention fields, advertising the State Income Tax Refund Check-off Program

#### **Finance Committee**

- Reviewed revenue and expenditures, and made budget recommendations to the Board
- Consolidated and revised revenue, expenditure and trust documents
- Utilized reporting programs to increase the Board's knowledge about operating and disbursement of trust fund monies

#### **Grants Management Committee**

- Reviewed CSA prevention grants and CSAMR Program grants and made funding recommendations to the Board
- Strengthened monitoring and site-review process for all CVTF-funded grantees
- Reviewed and revised existing grant application evaluation process and created new assessment tool for CVTF Prevention and CSAMR Program grantees
- Hosted telephone conference Informational Session to interested CVTF prevention programming applicants for FY 2009 grant application and posted recording on Web site for all potential applicants

#### **Legislative Committee**

 During each General Assembly, the committee reviewed legislation pertaining to child sexual abuse and exploitation and provided notice to the Board of such legislation and its status.

#### **Operations Committee**

- Periodically reviewed and recommended revisions to the Bylaws
- Created and developed Board policy
- Created biennial report for submission to the Legislature and the Governor's Office
- Created an evaluation and assessment tool for annual, internal use to review Board performance

#### **Research & Training Committee**

- Planned Board trainings on cutting-edge approaches to child sexual abuse prevention, as well as effective methods of application review, implementation, and program monitoring and review
- Planned trainings for CVTF prevention grantees, which identified priority areas for effective programming and evaluation techniques for more comprehensive reporting
- Planned training for CSAMR Program grantees consistent with FY 2008 grant requirement which assures all personnel involved with CSA medical examinations possess fundamental knowledge regarding the preparation of laboratory specimens, chain of evidence and maintaining its integrity, mental health considerations and preparation for trial if called to testify as a witness
- Regularly sought training opportunities for Board member participation

Just as society's notion of a child being sexually abused has evolved from denial to acceptance of this crime's reality so too has evolved the work of the CSAEP Board to rigorously focus more attention on addressing the need for programmatic CSA services and the crafting of tools for evaluating prevention programming in Kentucky. As a result of research and evaluation conducted by experts, programs and services can now be held more accountable to ensure expected outcomes. Programs aimed at the prevention of CSA cannot be created and implemented the same way as a program for the prevention of physical abuse; the factors and dynamics present in each case dictate an approach that is not suitable in all situations for all children.

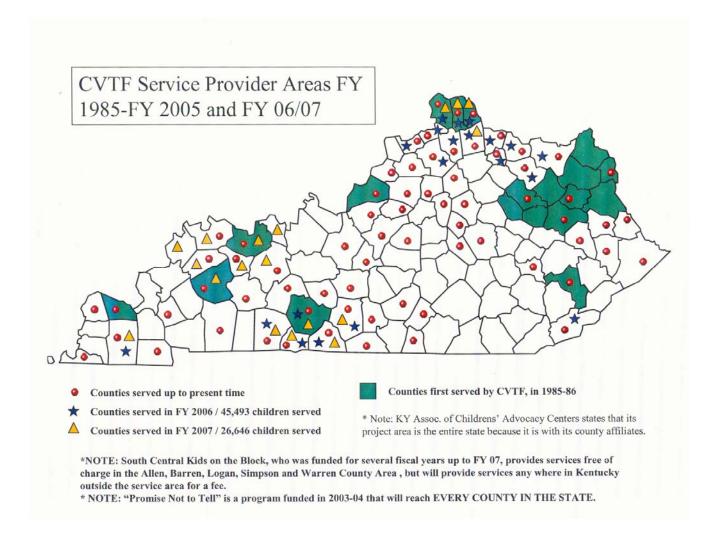
The Board recognizes its responsibility of ensuring the attainment of positive outcomes through various programs funded by CVTF monies. To that end, the Board has increased its efforts to more effectively monitor CVTF funded programs. The Board also revised its Bylaws in 2006 to allow for the utilization of expertise from individuals outside the Board to further accomplish its Mission and Goals. These individuals (Special Project Volunteers) may be called upon by any standing committee to serve on projects in which the members believe the individual's expertise can contribute to the committee's assigned responsibilities. The Board is confident the end result will be the funding of cutting-edge programs that effectively serve the children of the Commonwealth.

The Kentucky CSAEP Board is poised for the future. Headed by an involved attorney general and supported by a competent and dedicated staff, the trio eagerly faces the challenges which lie ahead in its 24<sup>th</sup> year. The Board has formed many partnerships and served many children through locally funded CSA prevention programs. The devastating impact of CSA compels the Board to work even harder with the hope, through continued dedicated work, that the children of

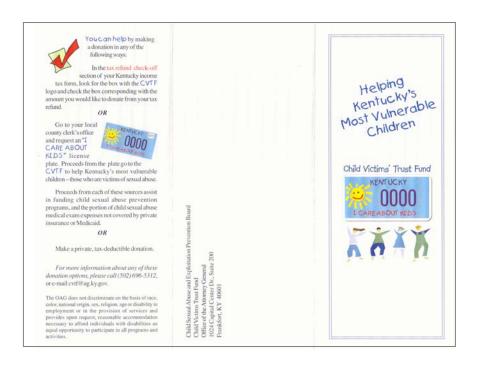
today and tomorrow will be spared the trauma of such abuse...so they can revel in the joys of childhood.

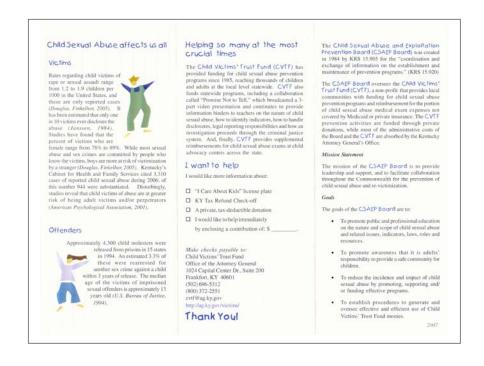
#### VI. APPENDIX

#### A. Geographic Distribution of Programming (Map)



#### B. CSAEP Board Brochure, "I Care About Kids" license plate, State Income Tax Refund Check-off Program, and Indicators of CSA Brochure and Poster













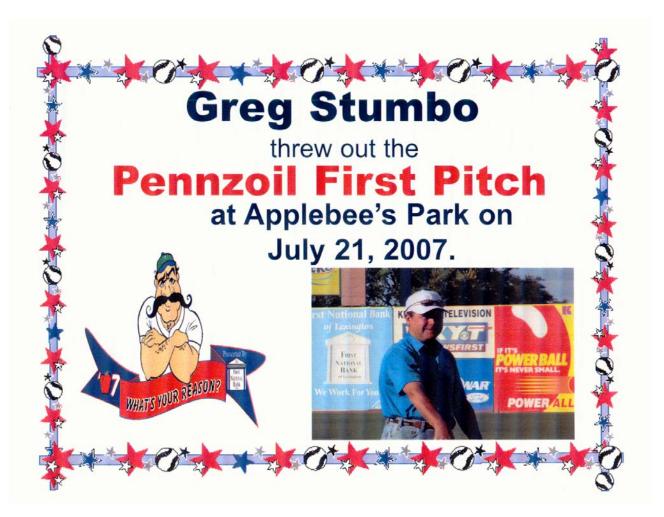
#### C. Selected trainings and promotions



Ashley Dejarnette, regional nurse consultant for the Department for Community Based Services, lectures at the October 2007 MUC training in Somerset, on the importance of medical assistance in CACs.



Carol Cobb, assistant Jefferson County Commonwealth's attorney, conducts a child sexual abuse mock trial examination of an expert witness at the October 2007 MUC training in Somerset.



Attorney General Greg Stumbo, chair of the CSAEP Board, throws out the first pitch at the July 21, 2007 Lexington Legends game, following a radio interview and an interview on the field, promoting the CVTF.



CSAEP Board members Sherry Rock and Candace Glassmeyer staff a CVTF promotional table at the Louisville Bats baseball game August 10, 2007.



CSAEP Board members Candace Glassmeyer speaks with a young visitor at the CVTF promotional table at the Louisville Bats baseball game August 10, 2007. Board member Sherry Rock stands nearby.



December 2006 Christmas Display in the Capitol Rotunda, Frankfort, advertising the CVTF license plate and tax refund check-off.



Attorney General Greg Stumbo, CSAEP Board Chair, announces the 2005 Biennial Report release and advertises the license plate and tax refund check-off.